

LEGISLATIVE LETTER

SENATE VIEW OF THE LIND-O'BRIEN CONTROVERSY.

Not Their Business to Settle Personal Differences—The Somerville Bill in the Senate—Some Holidays Overlooked. Bicycle Path Bills—Wheaton's Civil Rights Bill—Sunday Theatres—Electric Law Amendment.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 6.—One rather interesting development of the past week was the removal by Governor Lind of John S. O'Brien from his position as president of the prison board, and the action of the Republican senate in confirming Mr. O'Brien's successor. Although it has been well known that the Republican senators would in no way interfere with the governor in his appointments of the "hungry faithful," it was thought possible that friendship for Mr. O'Brien, who served but recently in the senate with many who are still senators, might cause a breaking away from this party rule. However, nothing of the sort resulted, the Republican position being clearly stated by Underleak when he said he was "unable to see why the senate should attempt to settle any personal differences between Governor Lind and Mr. O'Brien." Much has been said about the matter, the governor's avowed opposition to any promises as to how patronage should be distributed being variously commented on. Some even ask—somewhat facetiously perhaps—whether this declaration by the governor in respect to his alleged conversation with Mr. O'Brien will prevent Mr. David Bronson, who succeeds Mr. O'Brien, from consulting with the governor about appointments at the state prison. For it must not be forgotten that this very virtuous act by his excellency, the governor, gives to the fusion forces the majority on the prison board and consequently the power is theirs to satisfy several more of those forty year appetites. And it may be noted that Mr. Bronson aptly illustrates that forty year hunger, for that is just the length of time that has elapsed since he was a state official, being Minnesota's first secretary of state. Mr. O'Brien was a Democrat but of the gold stripe, which is called "yellow" by lovers of the white metal, and because of his financial views, his consequent supposed Republican leanings and his personal fealty to the party that placed him in office, the modern fusion, or confusion, Democrats sought his overthrow in order to be sure of those state prison hunger satisfying offices. Mr. Bronson is also classed as a gold Democrat, but somehow seems to be more acceptable to the leaders. Could it be that his being a gold Democrat was in the mind of the governor and that his excellency sought to keep friends with that faction of his many sided party even though he did "throw down" one of their number?

A most unusual spectacle has been presented in the senate during the past few days, while that body has been considering the Somerville bill for the payment by foreign corporations of fees into the state treasury. Senator S. A. Stockwell of Hennepin county, serving his first term in the senate after two terms as an anti-corporation reform Democrat in the house, took the floor vigorously in defense of the much persecuted corporations. It evoked all sorts of comment, but notwithstanding his party affiliations, Senator Stockwell has generally been considered honest in his convictions and his peculiar attitude caused more surprise than anything else. This Somerville bill was discussed with considerable heat before the senate favorably advanced it from the committee of the whole to the calendar and when it comes up for final passage in the senate this week there may be a renewal of hostilities. Then the house must dispose of it later, so that it has a hard course to run before reaching the governor's desk to receive his approval.

It looked for a few minutes in the senate the other day as if the bill to pay the expenses of the Minnesota exhibit at the Omaha exposition would be lost because of the number of believers in that exhibit who had been honored with senatorial togs. It was considered just a little amusing when Senator Daly stated that he wished to be excused as he was a signer of one of the notes by means of which the exhibition expenses had been paid, but when others followed and eleven senators were found to be signers of notes the friends of the bill began to feel some alarm. Legislators could not, of course, legally vote on measures in which they were directly personally interested, and with so many disqualified it was feared the necessary 32 votes could not be found. However, the bill received 36 votes and was passed, so that the state will pay the expenses on one of the most successful demonstrations of Minnesota superiority that has been known.

Minnesota is a loyal state but it does not legally observe the nation's birthday, nor does it recognize Christmas and New Year as legal holidays. To remedy the oversight Representative Hagstrom of Minneapolis, has presented an amendment to the existing law adding these three to the legal holidays in Minnesota. The others being Lincoln's birthday, Washington's birthday, Memorial day, labor day and election day.

Legislative employees physically and financially regret that Lincoln's birthday will this year come on Sunday, but that fact saves the state something like \$1,100 in per diem, and the calendar will doubtless be forgiven for thus combining days.

The "farmer" members of the house did not "shy" quite so hard over the

bicycle path protection bill this year, many of them voting for it, though speaking against it. The reason for this apparently inconsistent action was that they wanted later to secure the enactment of a law to protect the farmer in the partial use of the roads he had made against the encroachments of the hump-backed fiend who insisted on keeping in the middle of the road. They gave notice of such a proposition but it is not thought the bill has yet been framed. Bicyclists gained considerable during the past two years, for Representative Grondahl's attempt to secure the passage of a similar bill by the last house gave him more trouble than all the rest of his work during that session, while the present bill got through with comparatively little difficulty, friends of the bicyclist and the bicycle path being in evidence from all parts of the state.

Although the "farmer" members' suggestion of a bill to protect them from the aggressions of bicyclists were largely a jest the idea is considered a good one in so far as it means that the rights of all persons using the highways should be clearly and impartially defined.

A fire marshal, salary \$2,000, is provided for in a new bill by Representative Henderson. His duties are to investigate all fires and on discovery of evidence to institute suits for arson. Two years ago a similar measure was introduced as an attempt by the fire insurance companies to make the public authorities do their work for them. However, the insurance men hold that such work is needed for public protection; and for once they are diffident and retiring, fearing to incur the odium of prosecuting suspicious cases. This office is an entirely different one from the state fire warden whose duties are protective and apply to the forests, while the fire marshal would be in effect a detective-prosecutor-examining magistrate to investigate suspicious fires in the cities.

Osteopathy has advanced considerably in legislative procedure, the bills on that phase of the healing art having been made a special order for Wednesday afternoon in the senate. There are many friends of the new "pathy" and it remains to be seen whether they can be united, or whether, in fighting over slightly different ways of providing the same thing, they fail to secure what they all want.

Senator Roverud is the introducer of a bill to prevent the Sunday theatre, by making it a misdemeanor for any person to take part in Sunday theatricals or for any property owner to allow such performances in his buildings. Ninety days in jail or \$100 fine would be the penalty for violation of the act if it became a law. Another phase of the Sunday question was in a liquor bill by Senator Roverud which makes it a misdemeanor to deliver on Sunday liquor sold or given away on a week day.

Representative Wheaton's bill to amend the civil rights law so as to require saloonkeepers to serve colored persons as well as white has passed the house and is now in charge of the senate temperance committee. Before it passed the house N. C. Nelson of Lake county, after carefully disavowing any intent to favor saloons expressed a fear lest by the passage of such a law the white man be discriminated against, since he could now be refused when already drunk, while Mr. Nelson thought possibly the saloonkeeper would have the fear of a suit so strongly before his eyes that he must sell to the colored man, drunk or sober. Being assured that all would be on an equal footing he voted for the bill. Then Mr. Riley of Jackson county took up Mr. Wheaton's suggestion that the whites often thought it humiliating to drink in the same place with "those of dusky hue" and dryly remarked that he hoped the colored men would visit more of the saloons, as he wanted the drinking whites to feel humiliated. And he, too, voted for the bill, as did nearly everybody else.

Having in view the wide divergence in votes cast for the three justices of the supreme court at the recent elections Representative Laybourn, in a new bill, seeks to make it possible to consider the intent of the voter who checks opposite only one such candidate to be to vote for as many of the same party as he may be entitled to vote for. This law will so count the votes unless the voter checks opposite two candidates of different politics, in which case his vote is counted only for those opposite whom he has checked his intention.

The corrupt practices act, which was enacted after much travail and anguish of soul on the part of its author, and has since been an occasion for much amusement and some trouble among candidates, seems in a fair way to meet its doom. A bill to repeal it has already passed the senate and will soon come up for action in the house.

Appeals from grain inspection are the purpose and provision of a bill introduced by Representative McCollom, but the author of the bill overlooked one desired feature that might defeat its own purpose. This bill provides for a board of appeals to be appointed by the railroad commissioners, and any person who is dissatisfied with the inspector's work can appeal to this board. The original idea, as brought out at a conference on grain inspection between Minnesota and North Dakota grain people, was to have such a board independent of the railroad and warehouse commission and the McCollom bill may be amended in committee to provide for the appointments by some authority other than the commission. This legislative course has no desire to increase the number of appointive offices in the gift of the governor, and it will be something of a puzzle to know just what to do in this matter.

GOPHER.

STATE LEGISLATURE

TUESDAY, JAN. 31.

The senate took up the calendar during the morning session and passed Senator Johnson's bill providing for the discharge of inmates from the insane hospitals when applications for discharge are signed by the superintendent and the secretary of the board of hospital trustees; also Senator Lord's bill regulating appeals from the probate to the district court. Under suspension of the rules H. F. 126, which allows the Minnesota Valley Historical society to erect monuments near Fort Ridgely to the Indians faithful to the whites in the Sioux massacre of 1862, was passed.

The passage of two bills on the calendar and the consideration of a third on general orders, together with the introduction of some 15 or 20 new bills, sums up the work of the morning as performed on the floor of the house. No particular importance attaches to either of the bills forwarded to the senate. H. F. 25, by Mr. Jacobson (Rep.) of Lac qui Parle, increasing the gross earnings tax on railroads from 8 to 4 per cent, has been recommended to pass by the committee on taxes and tax laws.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1.

The Omaha exposition bill caused a lively debate in the senate, but was finally recommended for passage. The wolf bounty bill took up some time and progress was reported. The committee of the whole also recommended a report of progress on Senator Potter's graduated tax penalty law and Senator Greer's tax commission bill.

The appointment of David Bronson of Stillwater as member of the prison board in place of J. S. O'Brien, "removed," was confirmed without opposition.

Wilson's divorce bill, which restores the former requirement of three years absence before the plea of desertion will be valid, was indefinitely postponed.

The house passed the newspaper consolidation bill and one for the distribution of beet seed.

Under the head of committee reports the Jacobson bill for increasing the gross earnings tax on railroads was transmitted to the house. Mr. Jacobson moved a special order for Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 10:30 and the house assented.

THURSDAY, JAN. 2.

Senator Somerville's foreign corporation bill was debated most of the morning in the senate. After much discussion and many amendments had been killed a recess was moved on the understanding that the bill would be taken up again in the afternoon, but during the confusion a motion to adjourn till morning was carried.

Four bills on general orders were recommended to pass as follows: Senator Potter's bill providing for a graduated penalty for overdue taxes, Senator Johnson's wolf bounty bill, Senator Gausewitz's pharmacy bill, and Senator E. E. Smith's bill allowing telephone companies to obtain rights of way along rights of way controlled by railroads.

In committee of the whole the house considered 17 bills, the biggest day's work of the session. But one measure was indefinitely postponed, Mr. Grass' bill relating to delinquent road taxes. The most important bills recommended to pass were:

To protect bicycle paths and bicyclists; to permit evidence before the state railroad and warehouse commission to be accepted in courts of appeal; to abolish days of grace; to punish disorderly conduct on public conveyances.

Donohue's resolution for an exposition in 1909 was indefinitely postponed.

FRIDAY, FEB. 3.

The house passed a dozen bills, among them the Wallace measure to protect bicycle paths and others favorably recommended in committee Thursday.

The Omaha exposition bill passed the senate 36 to 11, about six of the senators excusing themselves from voting on the ground that they were signers of Omaha exposition notes. The bill passed was H. F. 72, which was substituted for Senator McGill's S. F. 55, as it was identical in wording and had received the favorable attention of the committee. Other bills passed were:

S. F. 110—To authorize counties to purchase land to be used as agricultural fair grounds.

H. F. 65—To provide for the distribution of the state's sugar beet seed to the farmers and agricultural schools of the state.

S. F. 84—To repeal an act to prevent corrupt practices in elections, etc.

SATURDAY, FEB. 4.

The state senate has recommended for passage Somerville bill for taxing foreign corporations. The measure was bitterly fought and numerous amendments that would have crippled it were offered and defeated. The bill provides that foreign corporations, hereafter established in Minnesota or that have been established in the state without filing articles of incorporation and paying the license fee required by the law of 1889, governing domestic corporations shall now comply with the 1889 law in all things. This means that they must pay a fee amounting in the aggregate to about \$25 on every million dollars of capital stock that the concern may have invested in Minnesota; also that they must maintain a business office and a resident agent.

MONDAY, FEB. 6.

The lower house held a brief session, much of the time being occupied in an attempt to correct the previous day's journal. The following bills were passed: To fix the return day for juries in certain cases; appropriating \$19,875 to Minnesota Sugar Beet company as bounty earned under chapter 205 general laws; amending existing laws relative to municipal court at the city of Tower.

GREAT SLAUGHTER

CAREFUL ESTIMATES PLACE FILIPINO DEAD AT TWO THOUSAND.

Thirty-five Hundred Were Wounded and Thousands Taken Prisoners—Driven Back Ten Miles—Defenses Occupied by Insurgents—New in Possession of the Americans—Warships of Dewey's Fleet Did Fearful Execution in the Enemy's Banks.

MANILA, Feb. 7.—Careful estimates place the Filipino losses up to date at 2,000 dead, 8,500 wounded and 5,000 taken prisoners.

WERE FORCED TO RETREAT

Filipino Driven Back Ten Miles During the Fight.

HONG KONG, Feb. 7.—The latest advices from Manila say that the rebel forces have been driven back 10 miles and their losses are estimated at 5,000 killed or wounded.

During the fighting the United States warships shelled a train loaded with insurgents.

The Thirteenth Minnesota troops had a most difficult task to perform during the fighting. Acting as police the Minnesota soldiers arrested many Filipinos and disarmed many more. As a result of their vigilance, where there had been numerous attempts to assassinate American officers during Saturday there were none Sunday. Absolute order was maintained by the Minnesota regiment.

SOME FURTHER DETAILS.

The Battle With Filipinos Lasted About Twenty Hours.

MANILA, Feb. 7.—Owing to the area embraced in the scene of Sunday's engagement, a semi-circle of fully 17 miles, details regarding the fighting have been extremely difficult to obtain.

The first shot from the American sentry was evidently accepted as a prearranged signal, for it was followed almost immediately by a terrific fusillade along the entire Filipino line on the north side of the Pasig river.

The American outposts returned the fire with such vigor that the Filipino fire was checked until the arrival of reinforcements.

At 10 o'clock the firing was resumed, the American firing line consisting of the Third Artillery, the Kansas, South Dakota, Colorado and Montana regiments, the Pennsylvanians, the Nebraskans, the Utah battery, the Idaho's, the Washingtons, the Californians, the Fourth cavalry, North Dakota volunteers, Sixth artillery and Fourteenth infantry.

Concentrate Their Forces.

The Filipinos concentrated their forces at three points, Calocan, Santa Mesa and Galingalan, and maintained an intermittent fusillade for some hours. They brought artillery into action at Galingalan at 10:30, but only one gun annoyed the Americans to any appreciable extent, a howitzer on the road beyond Santa Mesa. The Third artillery silenced the Galingalan battery by firing two guns simultaneously, which was followed immediately by volleys from the infantry.

About midnight there was a lull in the firing, lasting until 3:45 a. m., when the whole Filipino line reopened fire. The Americans poured a terrific fire into the darkness for 30 minutes, and then there was another lull until daylight, when the Americans generally advanced.

Shelled by the Charleston and Concord.

During the night, in response to Admiral Dewey's signals flashed across from Cavite, the United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed at Malabon, poured a deadly fire from their secondary batteries into the Filipino line at Calocan.

After daylight the United States double-turret seagoing monitor Monadnock opened fire off Malate and kept shelling the Filipino left flank, while the other vessels shelled the right flank for several hours.

By 1 o'clock the Americans had apparently completely routed the enemy and had taken the villages of Palawpong, Santa Mesa, Paco, Santana, San Pedro, Macorta, Pandocan and Pasai, had destroyed hundreds of native huts and had secured possession of the water main reservoirs, a distance of over six miles.

EVENTS OF THE BATTLE.

Several Exciting Incidents Noted During the Engagement.

MANILA, Feb. 7.—Several exciting incidents were noted during the engagement of Sunday morning. One of these was the driving out of the Filipinos from their stronghold at Paco by the reserve, a few companies of Californians, commanded by Colonel Duboce. The main road to the village was lined by native huts full of Filipino sharpshooters. After they had been firing upon General King and his staff, killing a driver and firing on an ambulance of the Red Cross society, Colonel Duboce ordered the huts to be cleared and burned. The Filipinos concentrated into Paco church and convent, where they made a determined stand in the upper stories.

A platoon of Californians stationed on a neighboring bridge, maintained a hot fire on the Filipinos, but was unable to dislodge them. In the face of a terrific fusillade, Colonel Duboce and a few volunteers dashed into the church, scattered coal oil inside of it, set fire to the oil and retired. Troops were then stationed on the outside and picked off the Filipinos as they came out.

Ground Covered With Dead.

Another intensely exciting incident occurred during the engagement. The Washingtons and Idaho's and Companies K and M of the Californians made charges across the rice fields between

Paco and Santana in the face of a terrific fusillade. The ground over which they passed is covered with dead and wounded natives. The former are being buried in groups of five or six about where they lay and the latter are being brought to the hospital.

It was at this stage of the fighting and at Calocan that the natives suffered their heaviest loss. The Fourteenth regulars were in a particularly tight position near Singalong and Colonel Duboce was compelled to rush past them with the reserve in order to prevent the regulars from being cut off. In the last line

Twelve Men Were Killed

before the rebels retired. Both sides cheered frequently during the engagement. The American "hurrahs" were almost always met by derisive "vivas." Among the natives the Ygorotes were especially noticeable for their bravery, about 700 of these naked savages facing artillery fire with their bows and arrows.

The scene at Manila when the alarm was given Saturday night was wildly exciting. The American soldiers in the theatres and at the circus were called out and the performances were stopped. Filipinos scurried everywhere and the rattle of musketry and the booming of cannon outside the city was plainly heard. The residents of the outskirts of Manila flocked into the walled city with their arms full of articles. All the carriages disappeared as if by magic, the street cars were stopped, the telegraph lines were cut and the soldiers hurriedly but silently marched out of the city to the stations assigned them.

GENERAL OTIS' LIST.

Losses in Battle as Reported by the American Commander.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—General Otis, at Manila, has sent to the war department a list of the dead and wounded Americans in the battle with insurgents. When General Otis' casualty lists began to come over the cable they were somewhat confusing, probably due to the fact that there are 19 different lines between Manila and Washington. The immediate effect was to cause some errors to be made in the reported list of killed. After great difficulty the officers of the war department arranged the previous casualty lists into the following single list which is believed to be substantially correct and was made up as an official substitute list for the prior lists:

First South Dakota.

KILLED—Private Horace J. McCracken, Company H; Private Fred E. Green, I; Private William J. Lewis, I.

WOUNDED—Private Benjamin Phepps, K; Corporal Eugene Stevens, K; Private Frank G. McLain; Hiram Fay; Corporal H. Osgood, F; Private A. Haskell, I.

First Montana.

KILLED—Corporal Hayes, Company H; Private John Zernsen, L.

WOUNDED—Private Reynold, L; Private Charles Rummels; Private Mayerzick, I; Corporal Skinner, I.

Fourteenth Infantry.

KILLED—Lieutenant James Mitchell; Corporal Guy B. Soden, Company E; Corporal Henry F. Thompson, M; Private Jesse A. Hale, A; Maurice Seaman, A; Louis V. Dietz, D; James Harvey Knight, M; Charles W. Douglas, M; Frank H. Issinghausen, M; Charles A. Zeitz, M; Alphonse Bonner, M; Peter M. Stormont, I.

First Washington.

KILLED—Corporal George W. McDonan, Company M; Private Ralph W. Simonds, A; George B. Reichart; Frank Smith; Matthias H. Cherry; Sherman Harding; Edward H. Ferry, D; Walter N. Hansen, L; Arno H. Meckel, H.

WOUNDED—Fourteen; several seriously.

First Colorado.

KILLED—Private C. D. White, Company D; Elmer F. Doran, I; Charles Carlson, L.

WOUNDED—First Lieutenant, corporal and three privates.

First Idaho.

KILLED—Major Ed McConville; Corporal Frank R. Calvert, Company B; Private James Fraser, C; G. W. Hall, G.

First California.

KILLED—Private J. J. Dewar, Company K; Tom Bryan, H; Joseph Maher, M.

First Tennessee.

KILLED—Colonel William C. Smith, Sixth Artillery.

KILLED—Private W. A. Goodman, H.

Tenth Pennsylvania.

WOUNDED—Major, lieutenant, sergeant and three privates.

Third Artillery.

WOUNDED—One sergeant, three privates.

STILL ON PROVOST DUTY.

Thirteenth Minnesota Was Not in the Battle at Manila.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 7.—The following message has been received by Governor Lind, from Colonel Fred Ames of the Thirteenth Minnesota:

"To Lind, governor: The regiment is still acting as provost guard. There is no occasion for alarm. No casualties. City quiet."

The Opposing Forces.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The forces under General Otis' command at Manila number 21,648 men, and of this number about 19,000 are present for duty. No one here knows the real strength of the insurgents opposed to General Otis. The accounts of their number are conflicting and none of them comes from reliable sources. Still the best belief of the authorities at the war department is that they number about 80,000 men, but they are not comparable to the Americans in discipline or quality of arms.

Rejected the Government's Bill.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The parliamentary committee, by a vote of 4 to 3, rejected the government's bill providing that all cases of trial revision be brought before the whole court of session, instead of before the criminal section of that court.

NEWS CONDENSATIONS.

Wednesday, Feb. 1.

CONGRESS: Senate—Treaty resolutions considered in open session and treaty itself in executive. House—River and harbor bill considered.

Sir Thomas Taylor, chief justice of Manitoba, has resigned.

The Union Savings bank of San Jose, Cal., has suspended payment.

Merchants' excursions will be run to the Twin Cities in February, March and April.

The Chicago Great Western will fund about \$7,000,000 indebtedness into debenture stock.

General Eagan, it is asserted, will not be dismissed from the army, but may be suspended until his retirement in 1908.

James J. Corbett and Thomas Sharkey have been matched to box six rounds in Chicago on the night of March 7.

The German ambassador to the United States says his country will not interfere with us in the Philippines. His utterances are friendly in the highest degree.

Thursday, Feb. 2.

CONGRESS: Senate—Treaty under consideration. Spooner (Wis.) made principal speech. House—River and harbor bill passed. Saturday, Feb. 11 set apart for tribute to Dingley.

The president has nominated Cadet Taylor to be surveyor of customs at Omaha, Neb.

The transport Michigan has sailed for San Juan, Porto Rico, with a portion of the Fifth cavalry.

The German reichstag has passed the third reading of the motion to repeal the anti-Jesuit law.

Lord Hallam Tennyson, son of the late Lord Alfred Tennyson, has been appointed governor of South Australia.

It is reported that the Columbia River Cannery's association, recently formed at Astoria, Or., is to consolidate with the Alaska Packers' association.

Frank E. Hixon, general freight and passenger agent of the Duluth, Mississippi River and Northern railway, with headquarters at Mississippi, died at St. Mary's hospital, Duluth, of typhoid fever.

Friday, Feb. 3.

CONGRESS: Senate—Expansion debate held the floor all day. House—Filibuster against relief bills on private calendar.

Cattle on South Dakota ranges are reported to be suffering for water.

The Third regiment and part of the Seventeenth have sailed from New York for Manila.

Charles Pokagon, son of the noted chief, Simon Pokagon, has been elected chief of the Pottawatomies in succession to his father.

An express car on the fast mail train on the Milwaukee road was totally burned, with all the express material, except that in the safe, near Brookfield.

Indians are on the warpath in Alaska. One battle has taken place and more fighting is imminent. Four Indians were killed in the fight and four American deputy marshals and several Indians wounded. The Indians are drunk and there may be a general uprising.

Saturday, Feb. 4.

CONGRESS: Senate—Debate on expansion continued. House—Military academy bill passed.

An Anglo-American syndicate has secured valuable concessions in China.

The Cherokee-Dawes treaty has been ratified by the Cherokees by a majority of more than 1,500.

Germany has assured Ambassador White that she will investigate the conduct of her agents in Samoa.

The record of the court-martial in the case of General Eagan is now in the hands of the president for final review.

Bob Marks, a noted sporting character and typical dead shot Texan, was killed in a duel at San Antonio by John W. Bennett, proprietor of a saloon and gambling house. Bennett received a bullet in the abdomen and died later.

Sunday, Feb. 5.

CONGRESS: Senate—Treaty ratified, 57 to 27. House—Census bill passed. Also several bills under suspension rules.

A dispatch from Berlin announces the death of Emilie Joachim, the singer.

Mrs. Botkin, the San Francisco murderer, has been given a life sentence.

The Rt. Rev. William O'Meara, bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese at Scranton, Pa., is dead.

The "no popery" agitation in England has reached an acute stage and has become uppermost in politics.

Alice Atherton, the burlesque actress, died in New York Saturday after a week's illness from pneumonia.

Germany claims that Chief Justice Chambers, the American, exceeded his authority in the Samoan difficulty.

Porter Warner, receiver of the United States land office at Rapid City, S. D., and one of the oldest pioneers of the Black Hills, is dead.

Frank Blair shot and instantly killed Edward Brovard and Mary Anderson at Westminster, O., and immediately afterwards committed suicide.

Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The American Steel and Wire company has advanced the price of wire and wire nails \$2 per ton.

A severe cyclone visited Northern Madagascar on Saturday night, the district of Menjaty